

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7219.

號二十一月九年六十八八千一英

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886.

日五十一月八年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook. E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Amherst House, Colombo.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, etc.—SAVAGE & Co., George, Singapore. G. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, S. J. Quigley & Co., Amoy, Wilson Nicholas & Co., Foochow, Heng & Co., Ningpo; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,600,000
Reserve Fund.....\$4,500,000
Reserve for Equalization.....\$2,000,000
Reserve of Dividends.....\$1,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. H. F. DAILEY, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Hon. A. P. McGEEWEN,
Hon. F. D. SASSON.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
MANAGER.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 28, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, take the same in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and find deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not draw any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank*, is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business general on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits.—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 3 " 4 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Approved Claims on the Oriental Bank—Concurrent in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

We have to-day established a branch of our firm at this port.
W. HEWITT & Co.

16, Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1802

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 2nd. PROXIMO, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1885, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 2nd PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1814

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, September 13, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder's Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon, when the abridged Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of September, 1886, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That Article No. 17 in the Articles of Association be altered by eliminating therefrom the figures \$100,000, where they appear twice thereof and substituting for such figures, the figures \$150,000.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co., General Managers.

Dated 20th day of September, 1886. 1809

LETTERS PATENT.

In the Matter of the Petition of THOMAS WILKINS, of 10, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, in the County of Surrey, England, for LETTERS PATENT, for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong, of an Invention for an Improved Explosive Compound, for which Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent were granted on the 6th day of August, 1884, to the said Thomas Wilkins.

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JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co., General Managers.

Dated 20th day of September, 1886. 1809

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING

STORES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.

Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.

Assorted SYRUPS.

CUTTING'S Table FRUITS.

ASPARAGUS.

Queen OLIVES.

Sausage MEAT.

CAVIAR.

Potted MEATS.

MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.

Eagle Brand MILK.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Green CORN.

Baked BEANS.

BROWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

COOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.

WOFFLE IRONS.

CHARCOAL IRONS.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL.

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. @ \$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12 and \$14.

SACCOMONI'S SHERRY.

SACCOMONI'S INVALID PORT.

ROYAL GLENLEDE WHISKY.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

HIGHBALL'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ARMED LEQUEURS.

DAUGHTA, ALE and PORTER.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1205

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts \$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints \$21 " 2 "

Dubois Frères & de Genon & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley' BEEF.

WHISKY—\$72 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1886. 1187

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Camodia*, Captain A. Wilcock, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Pier and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be affected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1886. 1793

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEX. MCNEIL, American ship, Capt. G. W. David—Messengers Maritimes.

ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. Brown—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BILLY SIMPSON, British barque, Capt. F. A. Brown—Captain.

BOWDIE, Norwegian barque, Captain Ch. Henriksen—Melders & Co.

GALATEA, British ship, Captain William Colville—Borthie Co., Ltd.

GEORGE CRANE, American ship, Capt. T. Sproul—Master.

GRANITE, American ship, Captain T. H. Evans—Melders & Co.

HARVESTER, American ship, Captain Wm. Taylor—Order.

HYDRA, German barque, Capt. G. Bunge—Siemens & Co.

J. D. PETERS, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—Messengers Maritimes.

J. H. BOWERS, American barque, Captain John A. Price—Chinese.

LORNA DOONE, British barque, Lynn—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

MOONLIGHT, American barque, Capt. Cha H. Nelson—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PRISONER, British barque, Captain J. Neave—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 25th September, 1886, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, —

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF

JAPANESE WARE, comprising:—

SATSUMA, KANKA, KIOTO, IMARI, and TORO VASES, JARS, PLATES, BOVIS, INGENIE BUCHEER, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, TEA and COFFEE SETS, EGG-SHELL WARE, PANELS, SCREENS, EMBROIDERIES, and EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1820

T E N D E R S

FOR REPAIRS of the Norwegian Barque *BOVIDIV* will be RECEIVED at the Office of the Undersigned up to Noon, on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant.

Separate Tenders are requested for:—

1.—Masts, Spars and Iron Work, complete.

2.—Repairs to Hull above Copper, and Two NEW BOATS.

3.—STANDING RIGGING fitted complete, RE-RIGGING and RUNNING RIGGING.

4.—ONE SUIT SAILS, complete.

5.—DOCKING for EXAMINATION.

6.—RE-COPPERING if required.

For Particulars of the Work, apply to the Master on Board.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1823

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

IT is hereby notified that for the present and until a GOVERNMENT OFFICER is appointed in CHARGE of the GOLD FIELDS, the GOVERNMENT reserves the full right of REFUSING PERMITS to EUROPEANS, AUSTRALIANS or AMERICANS to reside or work in the Segama Gold Fields District.

By His Excellency's Command,

L. B. von DONOP,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sandakan, 26th August, 1886. 1824

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.

(HONGKONG EXCHANGE.)

The above COMPANY is about to OPEN A BRANCH at this Port to be worked on the same principle as the SHANGHAI EXCHANGE, which has met with the greatest success since instruments of the latest pattern have been in use.

Subscription for One Telephone is \$800 per Annum, payable Quarterly in advance.

ELECTRIC BELLS, &c., supplied.

For full Particulars apply to

A. G. THOMPSON,

Club Chambers,

Agent.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1827

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship

Prometheus,

Captain WEBSTER, will be

despatched as above TO-

MORROW, the 23rd Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1820

STEAM TO SHANGHAI

The Co.'s O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship

Karenina,

will leave for the above

place on FRIDAY, 24th Inst., at 10 a.m.

E. L. WOODIN,

Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1822

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIEN-TSIN, VIA SWATOW &

AND CHEFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship

Kronborg,

Captain Wood, will be

despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1825

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA, VIA SWATOW &

AND CHEFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship

Swallow,

Captain Wood, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1826

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 22, 1886.—

Kut

THE CHINA MAIL.

most obdurate, and it was not a little disappointing when the residents invited the applicant to remain long enough until he got a policeman, who would no doubt provide the 'unfortunate' with lodgings. Naturally the man moved off on this suggestion, and whether or not he slept on the hills all night, he is said to have been seen early this morning by the Police, to whom he said he had been sick, and had taken a walk up the hill to get the fresh air. The startling method of solicitation adopted by this man can scarcely be expected to meet with the approval of residents at the Peak. In many of the houses, the windows are left open all night, and the chances are that visitors of this kind, if the opportunity offers, will prefer to help themselves rather than wait for assistance. Pekonians should therefore be on their guard, and the Police ought to keep their eyes on suspicious characters.

Four Chinese boatmen were charged at the instance of Captain Edwards of the S.S. *Magnolia* with coming in their boat and selling liquor on board his steamer. The boatman during the last two days had been doing a good trade with the sailors in 'square-faced' gin—a traffic which had not been very conducive to the sobriety of the men. The first boatman, the owner of the boat, was fined \$40 with the option of 4 months hard labour, and his three associates were fined \$15 each with the alternative of six weeks hard labour, while the boat was confiscated. We hope this smart sentence will be a lesson to the smugglers of liquor on board vessels, as there can be no doubt that the fiery liquids they sell are in a great measure the cause of many of the disturbances in which Jack gets embroiled.

NOTES ON FORMOSA.

The following notes appear in the *Amoy Gazette* of the 17th and 18th instant:—
The coming Sugar crop in South Formosa promises to be one of the largest on record, the weather throughout being now most favourable for the growing cane. Anping, the seaport of Taiwanfu, is fast assuming its importance, while Takow exhibits signs of dissolution. The foreign cargo have all been transferred to the more northern port, which, from its proximity to the city of Taiwanfu, absorbs the entire import trade of South Formosa. Takow, after the Sugar season, offers little or no inducement to the merchant, while its somewhat relaxing tendency compares unfavourably with the more exhilarating climate of Anping.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN BELFAST.

London, Sept. 4.—In the House of Commons Mr. Sexton brought forward an amendment to the Address, demanding special measures for the maintenance of order in Belfast. Sir M. Hicks Beach, in the discussion which followed, declined to make any statement in the matter until the Commission of Inquiry into the late riots had sent in their report.

Mr. Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria, foreseeing sinister results. The Czar adds that the intended mission of Prince Dolgoruk to Sofia has become ill-timed, and that he will abstain from intervening in Bulgaria while Prince Alexander remains; and concluded by saying he will judge what his father's memory, the interests of Russia, and the peace of Eastern Europe require of him.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S RETURN TO SOFIA.

Sofia, Sept. 3.—Prince Alexander arrived here to-day, and has been received with the greatest rejoicing. The whole town was in a fever. His Highness, when Phillipopolis, said he would do his utmost to regain the sympathy of the Czar.

Sofia, Sept. 4.—Prince Alexander has announced to his officers in a teaching address at the Court requiring them to hasten the throne of Bulgaria, otherwise a Russo-Bulgarian war would take place.

He added that before leaving he would establish a Regency. Prince Alexander's officers were much excited, strongly urging him to remain at the affair.

Sofia, Sept. 5.—Prince Alexander has summoned the National Assembly to meet on the 11th instant, and will depart afterwards.

Russia recommends Prince Oldenburg to succeed Prince Alexander.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Prince Bismarck has advised Prince Alexander to abdicate.

Sofia, Sept. 6.—A Commission, consisting of five members, has been appointed here for the purpose of negotiating with Russia and the other Powers for the settlement of the existing crisis.

London, Sept. 7.—In the House of Commons Sir Jas. Ferguson, in reply to a question, said that England was not specially interested in the events transpiring in Bulgaria, but the future of that State must be based upon the Treaty of Berlin.

Sofia, Sept. 7.—Prince Alexander took his departure from the capital this evening.

His Highness appointed a Regency consisting of M. M. Stamboul, Karadjoff and Mustapha.

Sofia, Sept. 8.—Prince Alexander proceeded to the Sublime Porte, requesting the powers to prevent military intervention in Bulgaria.

The calling out of the reserves in Syria is causing great excitement and distress throughout that country.

London, Sept. 9.—The Standard states that Russia is in favor of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro succeeding Prince Alexander as Prince of Bulgaria.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN COCHIN CHINA.

Rome, Sept. 1.—The Propaganda has received news of the massacre of Christians in north Cochin-China and of Szechuan villages.

THE LOKIN QUESTION IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

The Lokin question in South Formosa is virtually still unsettled. A compromise has been arrived at to allow a fleet of junks to leave for Ningpo with White Sugar, but as regards the tax on the coming crop, the authorities display their usual apathy. It is hardly credible that the Government have as yet issued no specified tariff, nor do they seem to have fixed upon the localities for collection. In the first attempt to carry out the orders of their Government the Lokin authorities established a station between Taiwanfu and Anping. This led to a protest on the part of H. B. M. Consul, and it does not seem likely that the experiment will be repeated. The barriers must undoubtedly be erected in the port, and this is where the difficulty lies. The English formosa force to the junction of the two rivers and will fight hard for a free transit of his produce. It is however, imperative that decisive measures should be adopted before arrival of the new sugar, in order to avoid a repetition of the trouble and vexation, to which both Foreigners and Chinese were subjected, when the Formosa Government first attempted this new source of revenue.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Eaterna* arrived here this forenoon with the London mail of the 20th August. From our Ceylon and Indian papers we take the following telegrams:—

THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO THE SILVER QUESTION.

London, Sept. 6.—In the Commons this evening Lord R. Churchill announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the silver question. His Lordship said he hoped the names of the members composing it [would be announced] in a few days; and that he would to-night lay on the table of the House the terms of reference to be submitted to the Commission.

Sept. 7.—The subjects to be discussed by the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Silver question are, first—The Address was then adopted. The Home Rulers and the Radicals commenced obstructing the further progress.

THE SETTLEMENT OF IRELAND.

London, Sept. 7.—The House of Commons have rejected Mr. Sexton's amendment to the precedence for Supply, the condition of Ireland demanding the immediate attention of the Government.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

London, September 7.—Lord Harris, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, mooted the possibility of reimposing the cotton duties in India.

Sir J. Gorst, on being questioned in the House of Commons this evening in reference thereto, said that neither the Home nor Indian Government meditated the reimposition of the cotton duties on Manchester goods. In reply to a further question, Sir John said that a Select Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India would be appointed next session and the terms of reference would be the same as before.

THE REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF PORT HAMILTON.

London, September 7.—Sir James Ferguson, referring to a rumour that the British Government intended abandoning Port Hamilton on the ground of the great expense the fortification of the port would involve, said no decision had yet been taken in the matter.

THE DUCHESS AND DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, September 7.—Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have started for India.

PRINCE ALFRED AND EDOLZADIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The departure of Prince Dolgoruk on a special mission of enquiry to Sofia has been postponed.

Sofia, Sept. 1.—M. Karaveloff having been suspected of complicity with M. Zankoff in the late attempt to overthrow Prince Alexander, has been arrested and imprisoned.

Prague, Sept. 1.—Prince Alexander has ordered the release of both M. Karaveloff and M. Zankoff.

Sofia, Sept. 2.—Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the Czar assuring him of his gratitude and devotion, and stating his readiness to resign the crown to his son.

The Czar, in reply, says he cannot ap-

prove Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria, foreseeing sinister results. The Czar adds that the intended mission of Prince Dolgoruk to Sofia has become ill-timed, and that he will abstain from intervening in Bulgaria while Prince Alexander remains; and concluded by saying he will judge what his father's memory, the interests of Russia, and the peace of Eastern Europe require of him.

(*L. d. O. Express*, Aug. 28.)

Mr. H. C. Eduard Meyer, of Hamburg, has been appointed Consul for the German Government in Germany, and his appointment has been approved by the German Government.

The steamer *Prinz Albrecht*, which was towed into Odessa on the 11th inst., after having run aground on Cape Caja Reef, Cape Daga, about six miles east of Tangiers, is making a great deal of water.

A young Chinese officer attached to the Legation at Washington has attempted suicide by hanging on account of his affection for an American young lady not being returned. His injuries are not, however, of a serious nature. Great reticence is observed at the Chinese Legation with regard to the affair.

M. Cornutchi, the well-known banker, has presented to the City of Paris his unique collection of Chinese and Japanese bronzes, a considerable portion of which formerly formed part of the treasures of the celebrated Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperor, which was destroyed in the war of 1860. They then passed into the possession of Count Palikar, from whom M. Cornutchi purchased them.

It is rumoured that H. M. Government is making strenuous efforts to move the Peking authorities to open the West River to British trade, and permit the establishment of a Consulate at Peking near the Tuanman frontier, say Nan-Nan, Po Sin.

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London, Sept. 1.—The House of Commons Sir Jas. Ferguson, in reply to a question, said that England was not specially interested in the events transpiring in Bulgaria, but the future of that State must be based upon the Treaty of Berlin.

Sofia, Sept. 2.—Prince Alexander took his departure from the capital this evening.

His Highness appointed a Regency consisting of M. M. Stamboul, Karadjoff and Mustapha.

Sofia, Sept. 3.—The steamer *Prinz Albrecht* has declared that he is willing to return to Bulgaria if he is re-elected by the National Assembly. In his parting manifesto, he announces that he has abdicated in view of the assurance of the Czar that the independence of the country will be respected.

He thanks the people of Bulgaria for their devotion, and urges them to obey the Regency.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—A circular has been issued by the Sublime Porte requesting the powers to prevent military intervention in Bulgaria.

The calling out of the reserves in Syria is causing great excitement and distress throughout that country.

London, Sept. 4.—The Standard states that Russia is in favor of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro succeeding Prince Alexander as Prince of Bulgaria.

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.—The Standard states that the Marquis Tseng uses very energetic language when speaking about Korean affairs. He declares that Korea ought to be considered an inseparable part of the Chinese Empire. Any attempt upon it would, therefore, he says, meet with the most determined resistance from the Chinese.

He further expresses his conviction that China would be supported by the other Powers should such an attempt be made.

A semi-official announcement from Berlin gives a contradiction to the statement that the German Government had offered its services to Korea *a propos* of the occupation of Port Lazaroff by Russia. It says that as neither the occupation of Port Lazaroff nor the occupation of Port of Russia had been officially notified to the German Government, the latter can have no title to offer an opinion on the subject.

The *Gazette* of the 16th inst. contains the subjoined notification:—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Frederic Lowder, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal Licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun of the Fourth Class, which his Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services while actually employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions in his Imperial Majesty's service.

It is stated that the steel required for the construction of the 7,000 ton steamer to be built under the direction of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenwich, has just contracted to supply to the P. & O. Company, to be supplied by the Steel Company of Scotland. Including that needed for the hull, boilers, &c., the contract involves the supply of about 2,500 tons of steel. It is not unlikely that an order for another vessel of the same size will shortly be placed with Messrs. Caird and Co.

We may mention that we are likely soon to have on our hands the negotiation of an extradition treaty with China, which would not be quite satisfactory to the British Government. Whether a fugitive criminal who is a British subject can be arrested by the treaty will depend upon the limits of the Chinese soil beyond the limits of the foreign settlements is a matter on which both parties entertain different opinions.

A regular extradition treaty to put this and other differences at rest will, we understand, be entered into.

The *Standard* says that the Chinese do not expect to have any objection to the later, and we believe the interpretation put upon the text of the Convention, especially to Hong Kong, provision for extradition contained in the agreement with China do not appear to have been fully carried out.

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THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

New York, August 22.—G. W. Smalley's cable to the *Times* of London says:

"Holman Hunt's Academy has elicited from the *Times* what is obviously intended as a judicial summing up of the whole question. The *Times* declares that the Academy wants mending, not ending; adopts the contention of outsiders that it is in no sense a private body, and warns the academicians that the public have a right to demand from them an account of their stewardship."

The *Academy* is said to have been installed in the Treasury benches. The Irish party had every reason to be satisfied with its present position. The majority of the Liberal party had declared in favor of Irish autonomy. The Tories had only profited from temporary Liberal hesitation.

After the present Government had exhibited themselves for a year or so, a spectacle for God and man in an attempt to govern Ireland, Liberal hesitation was over.

The Irish had every reason to have patience. Theirs was the winning cause.

The *Times* says: "The Government speeches were intended to exasperate and threaten they would fail to have that effect. At the same time there would be considerable difficulty with the rent question. He regretted that the Government did not appreciate the gravity of the situation. A royal commission would be unable to report until the pinch of the winter was over. If the prince of dual ownership was to be replaced by a system of single ownership, there would be risk to the English taxpayer."

Parnell said he agreed to the adoption of the Land Purchase Act of 1885, because he then believed that the settlement of the national question would come concurrently, and because the Conservative Government had sent to Ireland Lord Carnarvon, who was an avowed home ruler. Now the conditions were entirely changed. Gladstone's land purchase scheme would have safely settled the land question. Every penny, principal and interest, could have been collected through customs and excise duties, and the money would have been safe as in the Bank of England. If the Government had every reason to be satisfied with its present position, the majority of the Liberal party had every reason to be satisfied with its present position.

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THE DEPOSITION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

New York, Aug. 23.—The *Times* says: "The members of the Provisional Government, Sir J. Gorst, and the exception of Karaveloff and Griffot, voted in favor of the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria." The *Standard* commenting on this says it thinks that Bismarck will have to reckon with Chile and the Argentine Republic.

A BIG PETROLEUM FIRE.

London, August 20.—A fire broke out this afternoon on *Dudley's* wharf, on which are stored 40,000 barrels of petroleum. Five thousand have already been destroyed and it is feared the rest cannot be saved. Petroleum is firm since the outbreak of the fire.

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The story of the departure is told as follows: Karaveloff, Prime Minister, entered the palace at Sofia and exhorted to Prince Alexander that the public opinion of Bulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy, and demanded his deposition. Alexander said: "I see no friends; I cannot resist." Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was surrounded by the sudden bursting of the plot upon him. Karaveloff had managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the coming storm was a mutinous spirit noticeable among the troops. Alexander had ordered the circulation of papers among them which openly declared he alone was the only obstacle to the union, but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Alexander personally remained undiminished.

French feeling favors Prince Alexander's deposition, because the prince is a German. The French hope that Russia's action in the emergency may embolden the central European powers. Nobody in Paris believes that these powers conspired at Prince Alexander's express command.

The *Times*, commenting on Bulgarian affairs, says: "The young and, we fear, too credulous, court that would, and very severely, coercion, too, coercion that would not stop at criminals, but would attack political opponents. If he might offer a suggestion, he would urge that judicial tenancies should be fixed at three years, instead of fifteen years, and that there should be a revision of rents in accordance with the prevailing prices." In conclusion, he said: "The Irish will never submit to a government not of their own." [Cheers.] The question of an autonomous government will always be fixed in the hearts of the Irish people. [Profound silence.]

Credited upon rising, was loudly cheered. He began by attacking the Government of having "taken an unusual course

in going so far outside of the speech from the throne. He did not remember an occasion in fifty years when the Government thought it politic to use the address as an opportunity for explaining its policy beyond the compass of the speech. He

Canton.
(N.-C. D. News Correspondent.)

September 10.
Alarming news has just been unexpectedly received from various quarters, and the gunboat *Chen Po* has been undocked, and is being hurriedly prepared for a voyage to Hainan, where matters are far from satisfactory, and imperial rule is running a great risk of being totally abolished and supplanted.

The conduct of the movement of the French militia forces in Tonking is causing a great deal of uneasiness to the higher political authorities in Kuangtung and Kuangsi, while the doings of the Yunnan officials are considered by all sensible men as being provocative of a rupture of the peace. The French appear to have been most cruelly outwitted, entrapped, and waylaid quite recently, when they were just pluming themselves on the value of their new territorial acquisitions in Indo-China. France can hardly allow the great insult and injury that has been offered her in Tonking to pass unpunished, and she can hardly exact punishment of the guilty, without declaring war on China.

The numerous unpaid officials awaiting employment in this province are growing jolly over the prospects of another campaign being necessary to settle the Tonking question in a satisfactory manner.

Swords are being sharpened, firearms brightened up, saddlebags repaired, and bows and arrows put in order with a view to being ready for action on the shortest notice. The eighth moon is always a very fitful one with the Chinese, and especially during the few days immediately preceding the full moon. It was during the eighth moon last time in the fourteenth year that the tested foreign dynasties of the Mongols styled the Yuan was overthrown, and the hated Mongols exterminated by a man by the present Emperor. The Chinese have ever since had a lurking desire to do away with all foreigners in a similar manner some day, and especially in the eighth moon.

Shanghai.
The following items are taken from Shanghai papers:

The French gunboat *Sagittaire* left on the 16th inst. for France, via coast ports and Hongkong.

The American barque *Bertie Biglow* arrived here from New York after a passage of 285 days.

We (N.-C. D. News) received on the 17th inst. a very fine apple grown in Chefoo from American trees imported some years since by Dr Novius. The apple weighed three quarters of a pound, and is only one of several that have been sent down. We understand that other kinds of fruits brought from America have also been successfully cultivated in Chefoo.

Some time ago we (N.-C. D. News) mentioned that a Customs tender called the *Fu Liang* had been launched at Peiping Anchorage. This craft recently went on her trial trip from the Anchorage to the Min River and back. A number of guests were invited, and most of them enjoyed themselves, though there was somewhat of a sea on outside. The *Fu Liang* steamed 9 knots on a pressure of 90 lbs., and making 140 revolutions, her draught being 6 ft. forward and 6 ft. aft. The craft was in charge of Captain Parkhill, who was ably assisted by Mr Segardall.

The *Huao* states that the Board of Revenue has issued a notification, that should the Provincial Authorities wish to purchase foreign ships, arms, and munitions of war in future, they must obtain the sanction of the said Board and the Naval Department, before making any contract with the foreigners, but should the Provincial Authorities contract for such purchases on their own responsibility, they must pay out of their own treasury.

If the Home Government read the *Peking Gazette* of the 7th of June last, it is to be wondered at that they were so ready to come to an arrangement about Burma with China. In fact the memorial to the Governor of N. N. Dong, which that issue contains, is enough to strike terror into the heart of any nation which may be forced to try conclusions with China. The Memorialist reports that he has settled up the arrears of pay with the troops by whose aid the late Ta-Tung-tang covered himself with glory in the reconquest of Hi. These heroes have not had any pay for years, and the Memorialist has finally compensated them by a grant of Tls. 4 for the first year's service, and Tls. 2 for each succeeding year, but so that no man, though some of them have been in the service over ten years, had to receive more than Tls. 22. When the Western Powers know that China can enslave an unlimited supply of men for a wage of something under £1 a year for the first year, and £10 a year for every subsequent year, and after all, not pay up for ten years, they will necessarily think not twice but three times before provoking the Celestial Empire. It is true that the Memorialist adds that the arrangement was assented to with considerable reluctance by the men.—N.-C. D. News.

Tientsin.
(Shanghai Mercury Correspondent.)

TIENTSIN, September 11.

The German Transmarine Bank is the chief topic of the day here, now that Russia's design on Korea is found out to be all "bunkum."

Yesterday Customs seized 13 boxes, mostly containing prepared opium, belonging to a High Official. They arrived by the *El Dorado*, and were destined for Peking.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS ON CHINA.

Mr Peter Maclean, of Shanghai, whose commercial circulars have long been famous for their racy and sometimes even fantastic descriptions of the state of the market, in his last circular makes the following sarcastic comments on the reports of some of the British Consuls in China:

Our China Consuls and the Cotton Magazines are again at loggerheads. According to the former the moral influence of the British manufacturers and merchants continues beyond blemish, beyond hope of redemption. According to the latter—it is a sorry bird that flies in an nest." In the eyes of the former, the foreigner and the native are the concentrated essences of honesty, goodness and truth; whilst Lancahore shuns tooth stainless and bright to the mental vision of the latter. So, at present, stands the controversy; and, very prettily controversial, it is, notwithstanding that the arguments on either side are not new. Indeed, they are becoming very tiresome in their reiteration. But on this occasion the Foreign Consul, by means of a bit of native "tough, rough, honest, unscrupulous and unmercifulable homespun," has added fresh fuel to the flame, and Lancashire, in the person of Mr Fielden, has boiled over. She fails to see that it

is any part of their (Consular Officers') duty to continually decry the quality of our goods, and the sentiment is echoed by all who are practically interested in the trade. Moreover, there are those who consider such action to be wholly inexcusable, since, were information asked for, where it could and would most gladly be furnished, the officers might find that a question has seldom less, than two sides, and so be led to recognise the gross injustice done to the other side by their production of the one only in support of their annual stories. It is not said nor is it even hinted that any suppression has ever taken place, but the Reports sometimes have crept in stopping short of the whole truth, and often have their conclusions been absurd, untenable, and, to business men, good for ridicule. Mr Spence, for instance, sets out his No. 6 sample as a colorable imitation of P.M.C.D. (sic) or some other well known American Shooting,—a Chinese homophone, in great demand, called "American," because, from the point of view of the Chinese, it is synonymous with "excellent." And, truly, why should England, so great as she is, envy America her place amongst the excellencies of the earth? Is it the fault of England that in certain districts of China her products are not preferred? And, shall her sons, rope in knowing that for one district supplied by America they supply that, for one textile furnished by America the "excellent," furnish their dozens, all high up in the "excellent" list in their respective regions of consumption. And, again, how striking is Mr. Spence's characterization of the Lancashire textile—"rubbish." Did he know, before Mr. Fielden informed him, or had he forgotten the fact, that "considerable quantities" (of low class stuffs) are used in the east in lieu of cotton? or that "filling—in these cloths—is essential to sale?" and that such are manufactured because of the want there is for them?—Truly, "where ignorance is bliss, etc. Oh Donald! Donald! And you a Scotchman far north of Aberdeen away. The world is round and the hated Mongols exterminated by a man by the present Emperor. The Chinese have ever since had a lurking desire to do away with all foreigners in a similar manner some day, and especially in the eighth moon.

The numerous unpaid officials awaiting

employment in this province are growing jolly over the prospects of another cam-

paign being necessary to settle the Ton-

king question in a satisfactory manner.

Swords are being sharpened, firearms brightened up, saddlebags repaired, and bows and arrows put in order with a view to being ready for action on the shortest notice.

The eighth moon is always a very fitful one with the Chinese, and especially during the few days immediately preceding the full moon. It was during the eighth moon last time in the fourteenth year that the tested foreign dynasties of the Mongols styled the Yuan was overthrown, and the hated Mongols exterminated by a man by the present Emperor.

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